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BEIRUT BATTLES—Rightist Phalangist militiamen in the Christian stronghold of Sin el-Fil as it came under a heavy attack by leftists and Palestinian guerrillas yesterday.

Moslems On Attack In Beirut

Syria Threatens An Intervention

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Several thousand Palestinian guerrillas fought their way out of an overcrowded refugee camp today, overrunning Christian lines and seizing a strategic two-mile arc of territory in eastern Beirut.

Initial police estimates put casualties in the battle at 22 dead and about 50 wounded, raising the toll in nine months of Christian-Muslim warfare to nearly 8,100 dead and 17,350 wounded.

In Kuwait, visiting Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam said in an interview published today that Syria is prepared to invade Lebanon to keep it from being partitioned even if it means going to war against Israel.

"Syria will not allow the partition of Lebanon and embarking on partition will mean Syria's immediate intervention," Mr. Khaddam told the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai Al-Amm.

Israeli Warning

Israel, which borders southern Lebanon, has said that it would not tolerate Syrian troops moving into Lebanon.

In Beirut, Phalangist party chief Pierre Gemayel said that his militiamen would fight "until the last man" if Syrians or Israelis invaded Lebanon.

In the Beirut battle today, Palestinian and Moslem forces, backed by intense rocket, mortar and machine-gun fire, pushed north and west across the eastern part of the city from the Tel Zaitar refugee camp in a drive to break a five-day Christian blockade of food and supplies to the encircled camp.

They pushed north a mile to the Moslem suburb of Nabaa, driving a corridor through Christian territory to bring back supplies for the camp's 6,000 residents and the 30,000 Moslems who live in districts immediately around it.

They also pushed west about a mile to the outskirts of the Christian bastion of Sin el-Fil and a spokesman said that they expected to overrun it.

Christian militia forces launched a counteroffensive that by tonight had turned the tide of battle back in their favor, a Christian spokesman said.

The spokesman said that, as of 10 p.m., Christian forces were back in control of all the territory they lost during the day and had succeeded in "pushing the Palestinians back into the camp."

A Palestinian spokesman denied the claim. He said that the "military situation remains unchanged, that is, good." Neither version could be immediately confirmed.

Battle Spread

As the fighting intensified, it affected the adjacent Christian town of Povo de Varim, 30 miles north of Oporto, another powerful bomb damaged the home of a Communist and buildings for 50 yards around it.

Also today, police in Braga said that the occupants of an unidentified automobile had machine-gunned a car driven by two Spaniards, but they did not reveal more details.

In Lisbon, meanwhile, the Revolutionary Council announced that it would soon expel foreign revolutionaries for their "unbearable" meddling in Portuguese politics. A member of the council estimated their number at 10,000.

The Palestinians' goal seemed to be to drive the Christian forces west across Beirut River, leaving them trapped between the river's east bank and Moslem leftists controlling the western quarter of the city.

Christian forces on the east bank of the river were believed to number about 2,000 men mainly from the Phalangists and the National Liberal party of Interior Minister Camille Chamoun. They also had the backing of several hundred internal security troops with armored cars and machine guns.

The Phalangists and leftists forces threw



ITALIAN SOCIALIST LEADERS—Francesco de Martino (right), the party chief, and Pietro Nenni, the party's president, at a party directorate meeting in Rome yesterday.

As Italian Socialists End Support

Moro's Coalition Cabinet Resigns

ROME, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Premier Aldo Moro's minority coalition government resigned today after the Socialist party withdrew its support.

Mr. Moro met with his Cabinet for 15 minutes and then told reporters that he was going to the Quirinale Palace to give his resignation to President Giovanni Leone.

Mr. Leone asked Mr. Moro and the Cabinet to stay on in a caretaker role until he decided whether to ask Mr. Moro to form another government or assign the task to someone else.

Mr. Leone said he would begin meeting Monday with leaders of Italy's seven political parties to discuss the crisis. The parties scheduled their own leadership meetings before then.

The government was Italy's 37th since the fall of Fascism in 1943. It had lasted 411 days, making it the 10th longest in the country's postwar history.

The Socialists plunged Italy into a new political crisis earlier today by withdrawing their backing from the coalition of Mr. Moro's Christian Democrats and Deputy Premier Ugo La Malfa's Republicans.

The Socialists accused the Christian Democrats of ignoring their advice on how to revitalize



Aldo Moro leaving to submit his resignation.

until next year's regularly scheduled parliamentary elections.

The unanimous action by the Socialist directorate left the coalition with only 310 of the 630 votes in the Chamber of Deputies, Italy's lower house.

Mr. Moro decided not to risk a vote of confidence in parliament and opted for resignation.

If the Communists abstained in a confidence vote, Mr. Moro would have won 280-175 but ran the risk of linking the Christian Democrats too closely for comfort with the Communists.

Opposition of U.S.

Washington has made no secret of its opposition to any formal national role for the increasingly powerful Communists in Italy.

The Communists won 33 per cent of the vote in regional elections in June, a gain of 2.5 million supporters, bringing them to within 2 percentage points of the Christian Democrats' electoral support. The Socialists rank third.

Both The New York Times and The Washington Post have reported (UPI, Jan. 7) that they had learned authoritatively that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has begun funneling \$6 million in direct support to non-

Army Runs Subways In Madrid

Opens 1 of 5 Lines In Struck System

MADRID, Jan. 7 (AP)—The army began running one line of the Madrid subway system today as the government moved gingerly to break a strike crippling the capital and challenging the new regime's authority.

Fearing a possible labor backlash, the government refrained from drafting rebellious subway workers into the armed forces to end what it called a three-day illegal walkout.

Police early today routed 1,800 subway workers from a church where they had staged a 26-hour sit-in to back up demands for more pay. The subway workers immediately moved into another church and continued their protest.

Other Demonstrations

About 3,000 electric company workers marched into the center of Madrid in support of the subway workers and police used tear gas to disperse them. Police said they broke up similar demonstrations by factory workers on the city's outskirts. No arrests or injuries were reported.

Specialized military personnel got the first train moving at dawn after a day of traffic confusion that gave Madrid the worst transit snarl in Spain's history.

The uniformed army crews warmed up with empty trains for an hour before admitting passengers free. Police rode the first subway cars to save.

The soldiers were operating 21 trains on the system's main line, which runs through the center of the city.

Subway officials said the soldiers would continue running the 21 trains, but gave no indication if the four other lines would be reopened.

By opening only one of the lines, the government indicated it still hoped for a settlement between the privately-owned company and the subway workers. It also signaled that it was willing to wait for further negotiations by delaying the opening of public schools until next week. School buses would have aggravated the transit tie-up, officials said.

Take-Over Held Likely

But a gradual army take-over of the entire system seemed likely unless a settlement was reached soon.

The government has authority to mobilize the subway strikers in service by putting them in the army temporarily, a threat that broke a one-day subway strike five years ago.

A high government source said earlier that the army was ready to take over the subway. He said Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and the Cabinet were convinced that the strike was Communist-inspired, part of a program to provoke the government into overreacting in a way that would cause mass labor unrest.

The subway walkout was the first time the government's labor policy under King Juan Carlos.

Emergency Meeting

After an emergency meeting yesterday, the Cabinet said it would use means at its disposal, including drafting subway workers into the army, if it became necessary.

The government was also reportedly concerned by possible damage to its bid for a new image abroad if the army stepped in to run the subways entirely. Tens of thousands of Madrid residents, meanwhile, battled huge

Led by U.S., Japan Slow, Uneven EEC Recovery Viewed

By Michael Getler

BRUSSELS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The European nations of the European Economic Community appear to be climbing slowly and unevenly out of their deepest economic crisis in 30 years.

For the first time in a year, nations' real gross national product swung upward in only the third quarter of 1975, as exuberant orders rose and consumers began saving less and spending more at home.

In France, consumers in the last three months have spent more on new cars and houses than they have in any of the previous three years, helping French industry to begin its recovery.

In Britain, the heavy disaster of the year ended with a 36 per cent rise in the total fiscal year, at least, stopped.

In Italy, the total fiscal year was widely expected to be a record, at least, stopped.

Worldwide, the slightest bit of recovery was seen in the U.S. and Japan, which were counted as victors of the year.

The year just past was a bad one for the nine-nation community of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Britain, Ireland and Greece. The real gross national product of the nine nations fell by 1.5 per cent in 1975, a record decline since 1945.

Industrial production in the nine nations fell by 1.5 per cent in 1975, a record decline since 1945.

Unemployment rose by 1.5 per cent in 1975, a record rise since 1945.

Europe's economic appearance is not as bleak as the statistics. One is that the economic situation in Europe has only been a little worse than in the U.S. and Japan. But as budget deficits roll up these countries, and unemployment benefits run up, it becomes clear that Europe might all put too much strain on the welfare systems and generally stable societies if it fails to make a economic recovery during 1976.

At this point, there are some who think that the bottom has been reached and recovery has started. That is certainly the case with the U.S. and Japan. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the international economic club of most Western nations, predicted that the United States would lead the Western world's recovery with a real

growth of some 5 3/4 per cent in 1976, followed by Japan with 4 1/4 per cent.

West Germany, clearly the strongest economic power in Western Europe, is seen reversing its fortunes with a real growth rate of between 3 and 3 1/2 per cent, the same as is predicted for France, Britain, Italy and the rest of the smaller EEC nations are expected to have growth rates of about 2 per cent.

In effect, the OECD is predicting a rather sluggish recovery, with inflation continuing high and the United States the only major nation where the growth rate is up to be high enough to also help reduce unemployment.

2 Bombings, Shooting Renewed Political Violence Erupts in Northern Portugal

OPORTO, Portugal, Jan. 7 (AP)—New political violence erupted in northern Portugal today with bombings of a Communist-run cooperative in Oporto and the home of a leftist near here and a machine-gun attack in Braga.

In the capital, meanwhile, the military's Supreme Revolutionary Council announced measures to expel thousands of foreign revolutionaries as the Cabinet met for the first time in the new year to consider sharply rising food prices.

A powerful bomb almost destroyed the Arrol cooperative store and cultural center in central Oporto, a traditional meeting place for opponents of the old regime and more recently a gathering place for families and supporters of 187 soldiers imprisoned as the Cabinet met for November's abortive leftist military uprising.

No group assumed responsibility for the morning attack, which claimed no victims but did considerable damage to adjoining buildings, including court offices. Authorities suspected that rightists were responsible for the bombings.

One of the members of the cabinet called the attack the most serious in Oporto in the 20 months since the old regime

Approval Is Expected For Mrs. Armstrong

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The British government is planning to give swift approval to the appointment of Anne Armstrong as U.S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Authorized British government sources reported today that the approval had been formally requested last night and was likely to be given by the end of this week.

Former U.S. Tax Collector Becomes a Private Collector

Arrest Ends Spending Spree on \$565,000 in Refunds

By Robert Rawitch

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7.—In the last six months of 1975, David Glen Robinson bought seven luxury sports cars, an airplane, jewelry for his wife and a luxurious home, all apparently paid for in cash.

But on Dec. 19, Robinson was arrested by Internal Revenue Service agents on charges of illegally obtaining more than \$668,000 in income tax refund checks.

IRS officials said the fraudulent refund scheme concocted by Robinson was the largest ever carried out by a single taxpayer.

Before U.S. District Judge Robert Kelleher yesterday, Robinson pleaded guilty to three counts of making false statements that enabled him to obtain the tax refunds.

He also consented to an agreement with the government—subject to the approval of Judge Kelleher—that includes a five-year probation and three years on parole and full cooperation

with authorities seeking to recover as much of the money as possible.

Because Robinson successfully obtained the huge sum of money from the IRS and escaped detection for nearly six months, government officials are reluctant to supply details of his scheme.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Howard Matz said, however, that IRS officials had already implemented measures to prevent such a fraud from occurring again and that it had been determined that no one within the IRS assisted Robinson.

From an affidavit filed with the court by IRS intelligence agent Wayne McEwan and from an interview with Mr. Matz, this much is known:

Robinson, 31, worked for the IRS as a revenue collector from September, 1969, until September, 1970. He resigned and went to Australia to live, but subsequently was extradited to the United

States after he was indicted for embezzling funds he had collected for the IRS. This indictment was not related to the recent false statement charges.

He pleaded guilty in 1975 to the embezzlement charges and was sentenced to a year in jail, five years' probation and ordered to make \$4,800 restitution. After serving the jail term, he was released on probation.

Early in 1975, he set up a business in Irvine, Calif., known as "Robinson, J.D." and "The Robinson Group, Incorporated," which engaged in bankruptcy, divorce and tax consulting. He also owned and operated an air taxi service in Irvine.

Then, on April 19, 1975, Robinson filed for tax refunds for the years 1971 through 1974, totaling \$662,779. In filing for the refunds, he used the name John Robinson, a false address in San Marino, Calif., that was an answering service, and false forms

indicating he worked for a company in Houston.

He claimed that the Houston company had withheld taxes totaling \$52,779 over the four-year period but that during that time he had suffered financial losses totaling \$14 million as the beneficiary of the estate of a George Lackey.

IRS officials later learned that Robinson had never worked for the Houston firm and, while there is a Lackey estate, it did not lose \$14 million and had nothing to do with Robinson.

The IRS, during a 13-day period in early June, 1975, sent Robinson three checks totaling \$565,240. The IRS did not honor an additional claim for \$121,463 for the year 1971 because the statute of limitations had expired.

The IRS actually sent Robinson nearly \$44,000 more than he had claimed because of accrued interest.

On receiving the checks, Robinson's spending spree began. He paid \$44,000 in cash for a new home. He furnished his Irvine offices and leased an apartment on Balboa Island, Calif., and bought a plane and seven cars—three Jaguars, a Ferrari, a Mercedes-Benz and two Lamborghinis.

In mid-December, the regional office of the IRS in Fresno notified its Los Angeles office of the issuance of the checks in June.

Within days, Robinson was arrested and held on \$250,000 bond. Mr. Matz said that while some cash was recovered from Robinson most of it was spent on physical assets that now have been seized by the IRS and are reportedly valued at about \$300,000.

Formal sentencing has been set by Judge Kelleher for Jan. 26, when the judge must also decide whether he will accept the agreement reached between Robinson and the government.

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Russia Becomes Biggest Producer Of Oil in World

Criticism of Foreign Troops and Weapons

Russia, Cuba Are Targets as France Assails Angolan Aid

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—France today denounced the flow of arms and foreign troops to Angola in what was interpreted here as a clear condemnation of Soviet and Cuban intervention.

The statement by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing was issued after a prolonged European silence on Angola, and a day after Bonn and London made their own views known on the civil war.

The larger powers in the European Economic Community made their declarations separately after the Community decided it would not be opportune to make a common statement before a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity. The OAU meets Saturday in Addis Ababa on the Angolan question.

Yesterday, Britain and the United States issued a statement in London, similar to the one made by the French today, calling for an end of arms shipments to Angola and the withdrawal of foreign personnel. A statement was also made yesterday by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher in Bonn.

African Solution

Mr. Genscher, in a letter to 12 African nations, urged the rejection of intervention by outsiders and called for an African solution to the Angolan civil strife.

Britain today again called for a cease-fire in Angola, withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and freedom for the Angolan people to determine their future in a note to President Idi Amin of Uganda, president of the OAU.

There was some disappointment in European circles that the EEC had not made a common declaration, which would have given the stance of its separate nations considerable added weight.

Only yesterday, Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans's report on EEC development stressed the need for forging a common foreign policy.

The French statement, interpreted as a condemnation of the Soviet and Cuban role, read:

"The French government reproves the massive shipment of war material and, still more, foreign troops, that has been under way for several weeks in Angola. It demands an end to it. The continuation will create a situation of permanent tension and division in Africa, destroying the climate of peace, which until now has accompanied independence. It will divert the attention from its principal task, that of development."

A Departure

It was the strongest statement yet made by a European power, and a departure from what has been until now a rather disinterested view of Angola in Europe. At the NATO meeting in

Army Runs Subway Line

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traffic jams to get to work and home again.

Stores opened late, tempers grew short and angry subwaymen shouted in the streets for the strike to end.

Subway officials said an estimated 3 million riders, two-thirds of Madrid's labor population, were affected by the subway walkout.

Priest Held in Barcelona

BARCELONA, Jan. 7 (AP)—A liberal Catholic priest, the Rev. José María Xirinchas, was arrested today while demonstrating near the local prison for an amnesty of political prisoners, police sources said.

For eight days, sometimes alone and at other times accompanied by several hundred demonstrators, Father Xirinchas had been walking around the prison, demanding an amnesty.

It was believed that the priest would be released shortly without trial in line with Spain's more lenient policy nowadays toward political offenses.

World Jurists Elect Three New Members

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The International Commission of Jurists today announced the election of three new members.

They are Roberto Concepcion of the Philippines, P.J.G. Kapteyn of the Netherlands and Rudolf Machacek of Austria. Commission membership is restricted to 40 leading international lawyers.

governor's mansion not far from his military headquarters in this central Angolan town.

"We are asking material support from America," he said, including artillery and other weapons to counter Soviet T-54 tanks, armor cars and 122-mm rockets given to the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Cuban-piloted rocket-firing helicopters the MPLA used for the first time a few days ago in the civil war.

Since the strife began last November, Mr. Savimbi said, more

than 150,000 civilians and combatants have been killed.

Mr. Savimbi's UNITA is unopposed ally with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) against the Organisation of African Unity leaders would call for the withdrawal of "Cuban, Russian and African" troops from Angola at the OAU summit meeting starting Saturday in Addis Ababa.

Such a move, he said, and the formation of an Angolan government of national unity, integrating Marxists and anti-Communists, "is the only way to end

the war here." If foreign troops were pulled out of Angola, he went on, the anti-Communist forces would defeat the Marxists and capture the capital of Luanda "in two weeks."

At the moment, however, a national unity regime seems an impossibility. The MPLA has refused to consider such a regime.

Asked why the Cubans were in Angola, Mr. Savimbi said in effect that they were Russian "cat's paws," sent here because Moscow "doesn't want Russians in the fighting." He estimated there are "more or less" 5,000

Cuban combatants and 500 Russian technicians and instructors in Angola.

The recently reported losses of FNLA areas would not seriously impair Mr. Savimbi's UNITA battlefield, which lies on the southern flank of the MPLA's salient east from Luanda to the Zaire and Zambian borders.

Mr. Savimbi vowed that he would not "get together with the Marxists at the expense of the FNLA."

The UNITA leader, lamenting the U.S. Senate's recent refusal to authorize military aid for

UNITA and the FNLA, said he believed the decision was "rooted in the trauma of Vietnam."

Frenchmen Reported Held

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 7 (AP)—Two French journalists, believed to be with the Gama photo agency, are being held in southern Angola by UNITA, was reported today.

Foreign correspondents reporting from Silva Porto said they saw the two unidentified men by accident while shown Cuban prisoners by UNITA officials.



Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon answering reporters' question on his arrival in Washington yesterday for two days of consultations. With him were Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Simcha Dimitz (center), the Israeli ambassador to the United States.

Allon and Kissinger Begin Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that the United States "would strongly oppose" any moves at next week's United Nations Security Council debate to change the key resolutions that for many years have provided the basis for Middle East negotiations.

Speaking to reporters after his first round of talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon, Mr. Kissinger stopped short, however, of pledging to veto any new resolutions that might emerge from the Council debate beginning Monday.

Israel has already announced that it would boycott the Council debate if, as expected, the Palestine Liberation Organization is invited to participate. Mr. Allon is here to press for a U.S. commitment to block any Council resolution that gives additional standing to the Palestinians or that seeks to move the negotiating forum from the Geneva conference to the Security Council.

Kissinger has already privately informed the Israelis that the United States agrees with their opposition to any attempt to allow the Security Council to take over the negotiations.

This is because the United States wants to avoid a negotiating position in which the number of participants would be widened and in which the Russians would have a veto.

Palestinian Problem

But the United States has not decided what to do in case a moderately worded resolution is proposed that calls for inclusion of the Palestinian question in any final settlement.

U.S. policy has long held that the question must be resolved, but the key Security Council resolutions, No. 242 of 1967 and No. 338 of 1973, do not mention the Palestinians except indirectly as part of the "refugee problem."

Those resolutions have become crucial in the shorthand used in Middle East negotiations. This is because No. 242, in particular, represents by its deliberate ambiguity, a statement that has been acceptable to all sides as a basis for negotiations. Its key provisions are statements of principles that include the "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the 1967 war," and respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of every state in the area, "and their right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries free from threats or acts of force."

Resolution 338, passed after the October, 1973, war, called for a cease-fire, the commencement "immediately" of the implementation of Resolution 242, and negotiations between the parties "under appropriate auspices" for a just and durable peace.

Earlier President Ford conferred with U.S. envoys to Egypt, Syria,

Jordan and Saudi Arabia to discuss Middle East tactics. Also attending were Mr. Kissinger, Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld and national security adviser Brent Scowcroft.

Palestinian Program

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (AP)—Palestinian guerrillas have drawn up a "minimum program" for Monday's Council debate on the Middle East that they hope will avoid a U.S. veto and win an Arab diplomatic success.

Interviews with Palestinian leaders and reports in the Beirut press indicate that the Palestine

Palestinian Force in Beirut Smashes Christian Blockade

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about 5,000 men into the battle, security sources said.

In their counteroffensive, the Phalangists shelled and retook the Hayek Hospital clinic, seized by Palestinians as they moved on Sin el-Fil in the morning.

A Phalangist spokesman said that six persons were inside the clinic when the Palestinians seized it, including two patients, a doctor, a nun and two attendants. He said he believed they had been taken to the Tai Zaitar camp.

The Palestinians still held on to their other main position, a vocational training school, the home of a Phalangist leader and two strategic traffic intersections north of the Tai Zaitar camp. Their gains gave them an arc-shaped line of territory extending about a mile east and north of the camp.

Negotiations for a new cease-fire failed when Lebanese and Palestinians refused to attend a Supreme Coordination Committee meeting. They walked out of the committee yesterday threatening

Vietnams Unify Some Provinces In North, South

BANGKOK, Jan. 7 (AP)—North and South Vietnam are combining some provinces into single units in preparation for the unification of the country, Liberation Radio reported today.

The broadcast said that the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam had decided to combine Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh into a province called Ngai Binh, and Phu Yen and Khanh Hoa into Phu Khanh. At the same time, North Vietnam's National Assembly has approved the combination of Cao Bang and Lang Son into Cao Bang Lang, Ha Giang and Tien Quang into Ha Tien, and Nghe An and Ha Tinh into Nghe Tinh, the radio said.

The report did not elaborate on the purpose of the regrouping, but Western observers here said that they were aimed at simplifying the general elections for a unified national assembly scheduled in the first half of the year.

11-Man Cabinet Quits in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—The Ecuador Cabinet has resigned to allow President Guillermo Rodriguez Lara to choose new advisers. Gen. Bolivar Lopez, secretary-general of the government, said today.

He said the 11-man Cabinet had resigned at the end of last month and the nine military members had asked to be reassigned to military posts. The announcement was made as a transportation strike entered its third day.

Gen. Lopez did not say why the resignation announcement was delayed for more than a week. He said the Cabinet was still functioning on a caretaker basis until the President decided whether to accept the resignations.

Tehran Recalls Envoys to Arabs Over Gulf Name

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Iran has recalled its ambassadors from seven Arab states for consultations over what it sees as a threat to rename the Persian Gulf the "Arabian Gulf."

Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khatibzadeh said Iran would review its attitudes toward the seven states bordering the gulf if they applied the "false name of Arabian Gulf" to a proposed new agency with prior knowledge of their governments.

Such a review, he said at a news conference, "might mean anything to bilateral relations." Iran is not expected to make any decision before the ambassadors return within the next 48 hours from the countries involved—Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Mrs. Thatcher in Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Britain's Conservative party leader, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, arrived in Cairo today for three days of talks with Egyptian leaders.

Cuban Seized in Angola Calls Role 'A Mistake'

SILVA PORTO, Angola, Jan. 7

(Reuters)—A captured Cuban soldier was presented to journalists here yesterday, according to an interpreter, told them: "The Cuban people would be disgusted if they knew what was going on here. A mistake has been made."

Infantry Lt. Selo Caldes, 22,

said he came to Angola with 400 other Cubans last October on the ship Vietnam Heroica. His job was to teach soldiers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) to handle Czechoslovak-made rifles.

Lt. Caldes, from La Sierita in Cuba's Santa Clara Province, said he was captured by troops of the

National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) while in a hospital with dysentery at Lobito.

He was bound and beaten when first captured but was now getting good treatment, Lt. Caldes said.

He said he was told in Cuba that he was going to Angola to

fight well-paid mercenaries, considers himself a professional soldier and not a mercenary.

He told the journalists he was paid 180 pesos (about \$15) a month.

Lt. Caldes said he had been in MPLA troops for only a short time but they were learning. He had not seen any Russian Angola, he said.

Lt. Caldes, a stocky, bearded black man, wore a well-washed yellow bush shirt, gray bell-bottom trousers and black shoes from which the laces were missing.

Other Cubans

He was presented with other Cuban soldiers. They were wearing a Spanish-speaking West Coast journal of Cuban origin, a Portuguese Army journal in a south Angolan town.

Infantry Pvt. Ducentes Rodrigues Garcia, 18, said he came from Matanzas City in Matanzas Province and came to Angola August on his first plane trip.

He said he did not know where the aircraft landed but eventually he hired a car in Luanda to go south to Lobito and join Cuban unit.

But when he stopped in a town, his driver and car disappeared. He could not speak local language and was picked by UNITA troops.

Treated Badly

He said he was treated badly during his first five days of activity and beaten by soldiers.

The interpreter quoted him saying: "MPLA and UNITA seem to be fighting for practically same cause. UNITA seems to be the Angolan people, so I know what the fighting is about."

Pvt. Jose Durand, 21, said well understood in terms of its long-range impact on unemployment.

Optimism on U.S.

In effect, the prospects for European recovery are riding right now on assumptions as much as anything else. The most important ingredient is the view that things are picking up in the United States, that the world is still safe for communism and is not in fact falling apart.

There is virtually no support being voiced among European officials for the view that what has happened in Britain—where suicidal strikes, huge wage demands and inflation, loss of productivity and failure to follow up technological leadership are all part of the economic decline—is a preview of what lies in store for the United States.

"The Americans have kept their essential vitality," one top EEC official said. "The British have not, and that is the essential difference. There is a sense of hopelessness in the British labor unions about the future and about never getting out of the inflation cycle and the working class stigma."

One top British official here, however, warns against portraying Britain's plight in more dire terms than merit. "The British people are still fundamentally stable, reasonably prosperous and democratic. What people can't put their finger on is how much the basic fabric of British society is being undermined by what is going on in the economy. The weakness of the economy is certainly hurting that fabric, but we can't really say yet how seriously."

2 Brazil Legislators Removed From Office

BRASILIA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Brazil's military government removed two legislators from office Monday after they were accused of having links with the outlawed Communist party.

President Ernesto Geisel annulled the mandates and suspended political rights for 10 years of federal Deputy Marcelo Getto and Sao Paulo State Deputy Nelson Fabiano, both members of the only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement. They had been accused by the federal police of receiving election help from the Communist party. Both denied the charges.

Italian Airport Closure

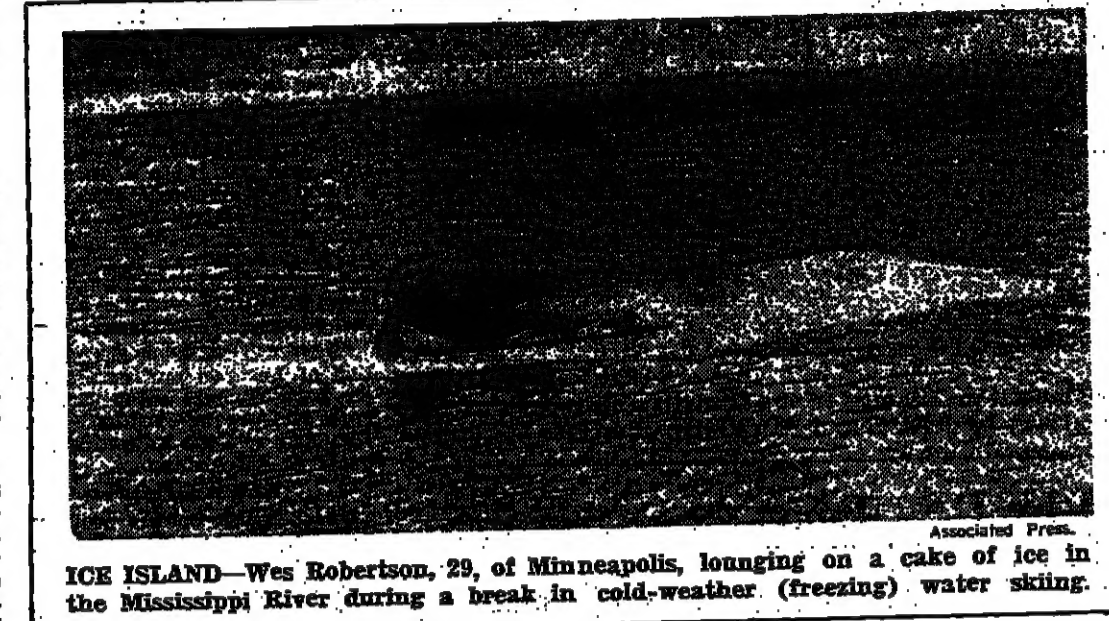
ROME, Jan. 7 (Reuters)—Italian airports will be closed six hours tomorrow because of a strike by firemen, officials said here.

UNITA and the FNLA, said he believed the decision was "rooted in the trauma of Vietnam."

Frenchmen Reported Held

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ICE ISLAND—Wes Robertson, 29, of Minneapolis, lounging on a cake of ice in the Mississippi River during a break in cold-weather (freezing) water skiing.

Following Upturn in U.S., Japan

EEC Seems Headed for an Uneven Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

more a case of politics and national attitudes than conventional economic factors.

As it enters what could be a very crucial year, the EEC's balance sheet shows a number of strengths and weaknesses that could become focal points.

On the plus side, there is the EEC itself, a success, despite the internal bickering, that has swelled the collective GNP of its members fourfold since 1958 and increased joint trade by more than 300 per cent.

In President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Europe has two of the Western world's strongest and most economically sensitive leaders giving Europe a sense of stronger leadership at the moment than the United States.

Although the oil crisis has hurt here as elsewhere, it has provoked Western Europe to much more meaningful relations with oil-producing nations of the Persian Gulf, the Middle East, and the less developed nations of the Third World, and in a more intensive fashion than the United States.

On the minus side, however, the fragile chances of recovery are threatened by several factors.

All of its leaders, including Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, rule on the basis of thin coalitions, and thus any moves that cannot be clearly explained at home as a domestic benefit will be hard to push through European parliaments.

High unemployment continues to raise the specter of new restrictive tariffs by individual countries, as the British just put on some commodities. The United

States and Sweden have also made such restrictions, and while they are currently focused on relatively small items, officials here feel that collectively they gnaw away at free trade at a time when a tide toward protectionism could halt the recovery before it gets started.

Some of the recovery in France and Germany thus far is due to the government's big deficit-spending programs, and it is argued that this tactic cannot be used again. Although there is pressure on Germany in particular not to try and reduce its deficit too sharply, domestic pressures in Germany, where deficit budgets are not only uncommon but are unconstitutional, are apt to force the Germans not to resort to deficit financing again to fuel the recovery.

There is so much unused industrial capacity in Western Europe now—perhaps 30 per cent—that any new investment sparked by a cautious recovery is virtually certain to go into businesses that are not apt to create new jobs. In fact, much of the new investment may be spent in rationalizing or streamlining industry for more competitiveness and profitability, thus creating more unemployment.

Wiesenthal Stops Hunt for Austria War Criminals

VIENNA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center, said today that he has stopped looking for Austrian war criminals because he wants to concentrate on the search for non-Austrian war criminals. He denied speculations that his documentation center would close down.

Mr. Wiesenthal said that he was moving his office because neighbors were afraid that it could be the target of terrorist attacks.

"Some of the neighbors got threatening letters like myself," Mr. Wiesenthal said. "The owner of the house then asked me to leave. Meanwhile, we found a new office and will continue to operate from there."

Morocco has also asked for help for some 30,000 Moroccans who have had to leave Algeria, the Red Cross said.

Red Cross Seeks Aid for Saharans

GENEVA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The International Red Cross said today that it has launched emergency relief operations to aid refugees in the Spanish Sahara.

It said about 40,000 persons have fled their homes, of whom 20,000 are living near the Algerian border and 20,000 in Algeria. Living conditions are bad, the Red Cross said, and "tragic" for those in the Sahara near Algeria, of whom 60 per cent are children.

Morocco has also asked for help for some 30,000 Moroccans who have had to leave Algeria, the Red Cross said.

UNITA Leader Savimbi Appeals for U.S. Arms in Angola Civil War

By Tom Lambert

SILVA PORTO, Angola, Jan. 7.—Jonas Savimbi, president of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), has called for more U.S. military equipment to counter the continuing flow of Cuban soldiers and Russian Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Cuban-piloted rocket-firing helicopters the MPLA used for the first time a few days ago in the civil war.

"We do not need American troops, we never have asked for American personnel," he said at a news conference this week in the former Portuguese provincial

governor's mansion not far from his military headquarters in this central Angolan town.

"We are asking material support from America," he said, including artillery and other weapons to counter Soviet T-54 tanks, armor cars and 122-mm rockets given to the Marxist-led Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Cuban-piloted rocket-firing helicopters the MPLA used for the first time a few days ago in the civil war.

Since the strife began last November, Mr. Savimbi said, more

than 150,000 civilians and combatants have been killed.

Mr. Savimbi's UNITA is unopposed ally with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) against the Organisation of African Unity leaders would call for the withdrawal of "Cuban, Russian and African" troops from Angola at the OAU summit meeting starting Saturday in Addis Ababa.

Such a move, he said, and the formation of an Angolan government of national unity, integrating Marxists and anti-Communists, "is the only way to end

the war here." If foreign troops were pulled out of Angola, he went on, the anti-Communist forces would defeat the Marxists and capture the capital of Luanda "in two weeks."

At the moment, however, a national unity regime seems an impossibility. The MPLA has refused to consider such a regime.

Asked why the Cubans were in Angola, Mr. Savimbi said in effect that they were Russian "cat's paws," sent here because Moscow "doesn't want Russians in the fighting." He estimated there are "more or less" 5,000

Cuban combatants and 500 Russian technicians and instructors in Angola.

The recently reported losses of FNLA areas would not seriously impair Mr. Savimbi's UNITA battlefield, which lies on the southern flank of the MPLA's salient east from Luanda to the Zaire and Zambian borders.

Mr. Savimbi vowed that he would not "get together with the Marxists at the expense of the FNLA."

The UNITA leader, lamenting the U.S. Senate's recent refusal to authorize military aid for

UNITA and the FNLA, said he believed the decision was "rooted in the trauma of Vietnam."

Frenchmen Reported Held

LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 7 (AP)—Two French journalists, believed to be with the Gama photo agency, are being held in southern Angola by UNITA, was reported today.

Foreign correspondents reporting from Silva Porto said they saw the two unidentified men by accident while shown Cuban prisoners by UNITA officials.

Documents Declared Property of the Government

3 Judges Rule Against Nixon's Claim to Tapes

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—A special three-judge panel ruled today that the presidential tapes and documents of the Nixon administration are the property of the U.S. government and not that of the former President.

However, the judges held that the approximately 42 million items would remain under lock and key pending a possible appeal by Richard Nixon to the Supreme Court.

In the ruling, they unanimously upheld a year-old law making former President Richard Nixon's documents government property and ordering the General Services Administration to develop plans

for making at least part of the material available to the public.

Arguments Dismissed

The judges "dismissed without merit," Mr. Nixon's claims of ownership as well as arguments by his attorneys that the act violates his rights of privacy, free speech and association and also infringes on the equality of the executive and judicial branches of government.

They held that Mr. Nixon might, if given even temporary control of the tapes and documents, "distort or destroy" some of the material.

The panel found that the law making the material government property was a legitimate re-

sponse by Congress to this possibility. It added: "That risk might be considerably magnified by reference to the circumstances surrounding Mr. Nixon's departure from office under threat of impeachment."

It found that government ownership of the documents would preserve a complete, accurate record of the Nixon years including the Watergate scandal and would "insure the availability of materials potentially needed for continuity and executive policy-making."

Damage Seen Slight

The judges ruled that any damage to presidential confidentiality would be "very slight"

since the material would be screened by trained and discreet government archivists.

The panel also rejected an argument by Mr. Nixon's attorneys that since every previous U.S. president had treated his papers as private property, this amounted to a legal precedent that the courts should follow in regard to Mr. Nixon's documents.

Instead, the judges held that the fact that no previous president had ever been challenged on his disposition of presidential papers did not make this a legally accepted practice.

The 105-page opinion was rendered by U.S. Court of Appeals Judges Carl McGowan and Edward Tamm and U.S. District Court Judge Aubrey Robinson Jr.

3 U.S. Groups Assail Report On Amnesty

By Emma E. Pullen

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The American Civil Liberties Union and two pro-amnesty groups yesterday denounced the final report of the Presidential Clemency Board as "misleading and self-serving."

The report "misleads the country into thinking that there has been an effort at reconciliation," former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, chairman of the ACLU's National Advisory Council, said at a news conference.

Describing the government's amnesty program as "largely a failure," Mr. Clark called for universal and unconditional amnesty for all Vietnam War resisters.

The Presidential Clemency Board was established by President Ford in September, 1974, to operate a program of conditional clemency for 112,000 men guilty of draft dodging or similar acts between the enactment of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution on Aug. 4, 1964, and the day the last U.S. combatant left Vietnam, March 28, 1973.

Excerpts of Report

According to excerpts of the report issued by the ACLU, only 19 per cent of the persons eligible to be considered for amnesty had applied.

Of the civilian cases, 82 per cent received unconditional pardons, 17 per cent received alternative service and 1 per cent did not receive a pardon. Thirty-six per cent of the military cases received clemency discharges, 67 per cent were granted alternative service and 7 per cent received no clemency.

"We consider ourselves to have been partners in a mission of national reconciliation, wisely conceived by the President," the board wrote in its concluding report. "A less generous program would have left old wounds festering; blanket, unconditional amnesty would have opened new wounds."

The ACLU estimated that between 750,000 and 2 million men and women were not covered by the program and Mr. Clark charged that the board's report "reconfirmed the futility of President Ford's clemency program."

Mr. Clark called for universal and unconditional amnesty for Vietnam War resisters.

Lack of Jobs

Criticism by the ACLU and two other groups represented at the news conference—the United Church of Christ Center for Social Action and an amnesty project at the Georgetown University Law Center—focused on charges that:

• The report did not mention the lack of jobs for clemency program applicants.

• It did not mention the inefficiency of local clemency boards, such as inexperienced staff, heavy caseloads and hearings without applicants being present.

• It did not indicate the drawbacks of a clemency discharge, such as the lack of veterans' benefits.

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Iceland Gunboat Rammed Frigate, London Reports

LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The Icelandic gunboat Thor rammed the British frigate Andromeda today in a new clash in their "cold war" off the Icelandic coast, the Defense Ministry said.

It said the Andromeda suffered "superficial damage" and the Thor was "hulled."

A spokesman said the collision occurred around noon today about 30 miles off Iceland's northeastern coast, where the Andromeda is on patrol to protect British trawlers from Icelandic harassment.

Iceland unilaterally extended the fishing limits off its coast to 200 miles last year. Britain sent in three frigates and a tug to protect its trawlers continuing to fish for cod in the disputed waters.

"Andromeda was on a steady course designed to prevent the Thor making a (trawl) cutting rush," said the (British) Ministry of Defense. "Without warning, Thor altered course violently to starboard and rammed Andromeda with his starboard bow."



HELPFUL?—Examples of new graphics intended to make it easier for one to find his way around the National Zoological Park in Washington.

'Career Education' Assailed As Unrelated to 'Real Work'

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—The basic assumptions underlying one of the celebrated educational causes of the day—"career education"—have come under fire in the current issue of the Harvard Educational Review.

Two scholars, Norton Grubb and Marvin Lazerson, argue in a 24-page article that much-published efforts to tie education more closely to the world of work constitute a "hollow, if not invidious, reform."

"Despite its assertions to the contrary," the authors maintain, "career education" is primarily a renewal and expansion of vocational education, a movement that has effectively reduced the gap between rich and poor, in enhancing school learning, in solving social and economic problems, and in improving the status of physical work."

Mr. Grubb is a research economist at the Childhood and Government Project at the University of California Law School in Berkeley, and Mr. Lazerson is an associate professor of education at the University of British Columbia and a consultant to the Ford Foundation, which conducts research on government policy affecting children.

Career education has become a major force in U.S. education largely through the efforts of Sidney Marland Jr., the president of the College Entrance Examination Board. He coined the phrase several years ago, when he was U.S. commissioner of education.

Since 1971, Office of Education expenditures in career education have increased from \$9 million to \$61 million. Nearly a third of the country's 17,000 school districts now have formal career-education programs.

Although the phrase means different things to different people, the general purpose of career education is to create bridges between the classroom and the work place. It seeks to give students not only practical skills but also positive attitudes toward work and exposure to a variety of career possibilities—not simply initial jobs—to which they could aspire.

The article in the Harvard quarterly, entitled "Rally Round the Workplace: Continuities and Fallacies in Career Education," challenges what it calls the basic assumptions of career education—most notably the idea that the horizons and self-images of stu-

Teachers to Be Fired For Box Punishment

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 7 (AP)—Two teachers who confined a retarded child in a small "behavioral modification" box will be fired and the school principal will be demoted, officials said yesterday.

The discovery that teachers at the Emerson School had locked a 12-year-old retarded boy in a wooden box 4 1/2 by 4 1/2 by 4 feet caused a furor. The box had no interior illumination, almost no ventilation and just two small holes for observation.

Population Grows a Million a Month

India Cabinet Minister Hints At Compulsory Birth Control

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (UPI)—India's minister of health and family planning warned today in Parliament that if the government's birth-control program did not achieve greater success, "we might have to resort to making it a law."

"Family planning depends on discipline," Karan Singh, the minister, said during a spirited debate. "If the discipline is not self-inspired, it may have to be imposed."

The minister's warning came amid a number of recent indications from around India that tough new measures might be coming in the battle against the population explosion, which many people here regard as the country's most basic problem.

The government of Punjab State is drawing up legislation to make sterilization compulsory after a couple has had two or three children.

Just last week Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said that the federal government was planning "some strong steps which may not be liked by all" to promote family planning.

Mr. Singh emphasized that the New Delhi government was not planning a law like the Punjab's, though he carefully used the words "no law."

No Misgivings

During the 25-minute debate in the Parliament's upper house, none of the speakers questioning the minister expressed any misgivings about the idea of compulsory family planning, reflecting the fact that all the official talk in India about such a step has not aroused the storm of controversy that it might in a country like the United States.

In fact, most of the speakers were praising the government to move more rapidly and to take more drastic steps than it has taken to curb the population growth, which now exceeds a million a month. India's population now stands at 800 million.

In the growing discussion about curbing India's population, the term "incentives and disincentives" is used to mean government pressure, stopping short of

outright compulsion, to keep families small.

The northern state of Haryana, for example, announced last month that government employees who are in the reproductive ages will be asked to undergo sterilization operations if they have more than two children. Employees who refuse the operation will be denied some benefits that had been routine, including government loans for housing and for buying grain in bulk during the cheap season.

Though India has the resources to be quite a prosperous country, the pace of its development in many areas continues to be outstripped by the rapid growth of its population.

For example, the current grain harvest is expected to be of record size. But it still adds up to less domestic food per person than the harvest of five years ago, because during those five years the total number of Indians has increased by a number equal to the entire population of West Germany.

Splices Lead Splits, 10 to 1, In Las Vegas

LAS VEGAS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Marriages outnumbered divorces by almost 10 to 1 in this so-called divorce capital in 1975, according to statistics announced yesterday.

The figures showed 5,791 divorces were granted and 49,341 marriage licenses issued.

A majority of the weddings were performed in the scores of marriage chapels that abound in Las Vegas, but there were 18,433 marriage ceremonies performed in the Clark County Courthouse alone during the year.

N.Y. Investigator Calls Democratic Leader Corrupt

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Maurice Nadjar, the outgoing special state prosecutor, charged yesterday that Patrick Cunningham, the state Democratic chairman, was "at the center of the corrupt marketplace of judgeships" in the Bronx and specifically accused him of selling judgeships, accepting bribes and fixing at least one criminal case.

The charges were the most sweeping allegations of political involvement in the judiciary and state government that have been leveled in recent times here. They were made in an affidavit that Mr. Nadjar filed in State Supreme Court to oppose a motion by Mr. Cunningham to dismiss a subpoena calling for his appearance before a special grand jury.

Mr. Nadjar charged that Mr. Cunningham's "corrupt acts" were not limited to "selling judicial positions" and that the evidence had been obtained in an eight-month investigation.

Mr. Cunningham reacted with fury to the assertions, saying: "This is political assassination in the raw. . . I can freely and honestly say that there is not one hint of truth in his allegations."

4 U.S. Senators Hold Talks With Top Australians

CANBERRA, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Four U.S. senators today held wide-ranging talks with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock in the first official contacts between Washington and Canberra at a senior level since the Liberal and Country parties won last month's elections.

The visit was given prominent attention in the press here because Mr. Fraser made relations between Australia and the United States an election issue. He asserted during his campaign that he would restore the "relationship of trust" which had traditionally existed between the two countries.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., said at a news conference that he did not expect any substantive change on specific questions.

Other members of the delegation are Senators Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., Robert Griffin, R-Mich., and John Culver, D-Iowa.



Richard Nixon

Reagan, in N. Hampshire, Acts To Bury 'Goldwater' Problem

By Jules Witcover

LITTLETON, N.H., Jan. 7 (UPI)—As Ronald Reagan tours New Hampshire's Upper Valley, cold northern reaches in his first campaign swing of 1976, he is obviously working hard to put on ice at the very start what can be called his "Goldwater" problem.

As an outspoken conservative, Mr. Reagan has been put down by his foes as a smoother version of Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., who 12 years ago had trouble in this same first-in-the-nation presidential primary. It was here that Sen. Goldwater first proposed to make Social Security "voluntary" and scared the wits out of the elderly.

Mr. Reagan, who has said that Sen. Goldwater's main problem was that he was "ahead of his time" in 1964, is particularly wary of the Goldwater comparison because he is currently involved in a flap somewhat similar to the 1964 Social Security controversy. It concerns his suggestion in a speech in Chicago in September that some \$90 billion in federal programs could be transferred to the states—a suggestion that was immediately interpreted as a "plan" for a \$90-billion budget cut and, by natural extension, a federal tax cut of the same dimensions.

New Hampshire political heavyweights of President Ford, whom Mr. Reagan is challenging here in the Feb. 24 primary, have seized on the Reagan suggestion and charged that in New Hampshire it would mean abandonment of many vital social services programs, and an increase in local property taxes or imposition for the first time of state sales taxes or income taxes.

New Hampshire is the only state that still has neither a sales nor income tax, and continuing this is a matter of great interest to residents. Gov. Meldrim Thomson, a conservative Republican and a Reagan ally, has been elected twice, largely on his no-new-taxes platform.

On Monday, as Mr. Reagan was flying here from Los Angeles, the leaders of the New Hampshire Senate and House held a news conference in Concord warning of Mr. Reagan's proposal and inviting him to testify before the state legislature on its ramifications.

It comes as no surprise then, that the moment Mr. Reagan departed at Manchester Airport, he told the local reporters: "The people of New Hampshire, I understand, are worried that I have some devious plot to impose the sales or income tax on them and believe me, I have no such intention and I don't think there is any danger that New Hampshire is getting one."

On at least three subsequent occasions, he has reiterated that position. Monday night in a speech in Conway, he pointedly sought to lay the fears to rest by saying he was suggesting not a budget cut but merely an "orderly, phased transfer of control—authority and responsibility—from the federal government to states and localities."

"The people, through their state and local governments, would and should decide if they wanted to expand, modify, change or replace these programs, and how best to do so."

Humphrey State Planned CONCORD, N.H., Jan. 7 (UPI)—A state of delegates backing Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., for president will be entered in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, Robert Shattuck, a local Humphrey supporter, said yesterday.

The senator has repeatedly disavowed interest in an active candidacy for the presidential nomination. But Mr. Shattuck said he would take advantage of a provision of the New Hampshire law that permits delegates to run as "favorable" to a candidate, without his permission.

Union Aides Back Jackson BOSTON, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., formally opened his bid for Democratic presidential nomination yesterday with a display of labor support and a promise of jobs for blue-collar workers.

In appearances here and in New York City, Sen. Jackson announced the support of four national union presidents and six other major union officials—the largest contingent of top labor leadership to back any Democratic candidate so far.

The four union presidents were Harold Byrd of the boilermakers, Jesse Chalmers of the marine engineers, Sol Chalkin of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and Thomas Gleason of the longshoremen.

They met with Sen. Jackson in a hotel room where they found their car disabled. She and her sister then jumped into their own car and started in pursuit. The women found a building from one direction as Ehrhardt Ball, 32, owner of the community's supermarket, came from the other.

"Ehrhardt fired one shot, then the robber threw up his hands and said, 'I give up,'" Mrs. Bowland said. "We told him to lay on the ground and spread 'em. Becky took off her belt and we tied his hands."

"A Foot on the Guy" "I'll be damned if one of those girls didn't have a foot on the guy," Mr. Agness said. "Then they marched him up town in front of their car and waited for the state police."

Just to make sure the men did not find another car key and get away, Mr. Agness shot out a tire on the car, Mrs. Bowland said.

Held in the Miami County Jail in Peru, Ind., were Clarence Bailey, 27, and his brother Alvin, 23, both of Gary. Alvin was turned over to them by the women, police said.

Mr. Agness said the holdup men were armed with a sawed-off shotgun and had herded all the employees and customers into the vault—but they did not see him because he was in the back of the building.

He would not reveal how much money was taken, but said every dime of it was found on the railroad tracks, along with the sawed-off shotgun.



IN NEW HAMPSHIRE—Ronald Reagan taking time out for a spot of tea while campaigning in Dixville Notch. He was holding a "Reagan for President" balloon presented to him by a rubber products company in the town.

U.K., France View Debate Over Concorde as Political

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI)—Debate in the United States over whether the Concorde supersonic jet should be given landing rights at two U.S. airports has been cast in Britain and France as an issue of Atlantic political relations.

In Paris, the arguments echo the old Gaullist fears that the United States is trying to slap down France and maintain an industrial monopoly and political hegemony.

In London, similar sentiments are expressed, but the tone is not quite so sharp. The British were more or less reluctant partners in the plane project, organized 12 years ago as a joint Franco-British effort to sow seeds of unity.

When a British Labor government came to power shortly after the enterprise got under way, it said that Britain could not afford such an expensive "prestige" project and tried to bow out.

Threat to See

Prime Minister Harold Wilson went ahead only after an angry President Charles de Gaulle threatened to sue Britain for extensive damages to the International Court of Justice for not fulfilling the terms of the contract.

The Washington hearing Monday before Secretary of Transportation William Coleman Jr. became front-page news in Paris and London.

Many in the two capitals see the United States thrusting an ugly, protectionist face forward in threatening to refuse landing rights.

A high French official observed tartly: "How can you expect Europeans to play host to your technology and buy your military planes when you don't give a chance to our technology?"

A European official at an international organization here commented: "This is a holding operation to get the American aircraft industry back into the business of supersonic transport. If this were Boeing's plane, do you think there would be such a fuss?"

In an allusion to a La Fontaine fable, a cartoon in France's *Soleil* portrayed Uncle Sam as the city

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Bound and Gagged in House 70 Miles From Paris

Kidnapped French Executive Found Unhurt

PARIS, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Louis Hazan, the wealthy kidnapping company executive kidnapped on New Year's Eve, was found unhurt in a house 70 miles southwest of here, the police announced.

The police said Mr. Hazan was found alone, bound and gagged, in the house in the Sure-et-Loire department, near Chartres, by police from Versailles who had joined in an area-wide search for the victim.

Two members of the kidnapping gang who had been guarding the house from the house across nearby fields and, the police said, later, police announced that

they had arrested two brothers, one of whom was described as the "mastermind" of the gang. The alleged leader, who is in his 40s, was identified only by his last name, Brunini, and was said to be of Italian origin.

He was picked up at his home at Paris-2, a housing complex near Versailles, and his brother was arrested at Orly Airport.

The kidnapping gang offered earlier today to exchange the executive for two gang members captured by police last night when they attempted to pick up a ransom payment in Paris.

The police not only turned down the exchange offer but also arrested a third alleged kidnapper this morning. They said their tough stand stemmed from a decision by the Ministry of Interior that the police under no circumstances would allow payment of the ransom of 15 million francs (\$3.5 million).

Mr. Hazan, 53, the chief executive of Phonogram, a division of the Philips electronics concern, was abducted by six or seven young men from a board of directors meeting on Dec. 31.

The young men, posing as rock musicians, took Mr. Hazan from the meeting, bundled him into a wicker basket and carried him out of the building in broad daylight, briefly taking another board member hostage.

The police said today that they traced Mr. Hazan's place of cap-

tivity after finding a telephone number in the pants cuff of the gang member arrested this morning in a Paris suburb. The number led searches to the walled house in the village of Tremblay-Villages, between Dreux and Chartres, at about 9 p.m. They found Mr. Hazan in a kitchen closet.

Australians Ask Questions About Divorce Reform

SYDNEY, Jan. 7 (AP).—Hundreds of people lined up at special information counters Monday on the first day of a sweeping Australian divorce reform that lets couples who have been separated for a year get divorced in as little as 10 weeks.

In uncontested cases without child custody, property or all other problems, no lawyer is needed and the divorce costs nothing. The initial decree can be granted in six weeks and the final divorce a month later.

Under the new law, the only recognized ground for divorce will be irretrievable breakdown of a marriage after a 12-month separation. Courts will offer counseling to couples who wish it in an attempt to save their marriage.

Donkey Carts Collect Trash To Spare Fuel

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 7 (UPI).—In a fuel-saving experiment, the City Council recently replaced trash collection trucks with carts drawn by donkeys.

The government newspaper, the Daily News, reported that the venture appeared to be a success, with the donkeys performing well. "The refuse they discharge while collecting the city's refuse is removed by the refuse collectors," the paper said.

Career Police Official Heads French DST

PARIS, Jan. 7 (Reuters).—A new head was named yesterday for France's domestic counterespionage service—Marcel Chatelet, the first career policeman to hold the post. He replaces a civil servant, Jacques Charron.

The service, known as the DST, came under criticism last July after two of its agents were slain and another was wounded in a shooting for which an international urban guerrilla known as "Carlos" is sought. The same man is reported to have headed the guerrilla group that seized OPEC oil ministers in Vienna last month.

Obituaries

Sir Thomas Monnington, 73; Artist Led Royal Academy

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England, Jan. 7 (AP).—Sir Thomas Monnington, 73, president of the Royal Academy of British artists and architects, died today at his home here.

Sir Thomas had been president since 1966 of the organization, which was founded more than 200 years ago. He was elected to the academy when he was only 35, one of the youngest painters to gain the honor.

He was best known as a muralist, and his abstract work on the ceiling of the Council House at Bristol is one of the largest in Britain. He did a mural in the Bank of England and was among a team of artists chosen to illustrate the history of Britain in St. Stephen's Hall, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.

Two of his innovations at the Royal Academy were to allow women to attend the previously all-male annual dinner and to exhibit children's art at Burlington House, the academy's headquarters in London. He was knighted in 1967.

Arthur Dickson Wright LONDON, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Arthur Dickson Wright, 78, considered one of the world's top general surgeons, died yesterday at St. Mary's Hospital.

His patients included Earl

Attlee, former prime minister; Lord Norman, former governor of the Bank of England, and various patients in other countries to whom he was flown secretly in private planes.

He claimed the death of one of his patients, a spiritualist, was not really his fault.

"I think she died out of curios-

ity," he said.

'75 Airline Growth Lowest in Decade

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 7 (AP).—The growth in total traffic of the world's scheduled airlines last year was the smallest in the last 10 years, according to preliminary estimates of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Statistics collected from 131 countries showed that the increase last year was about 2 per cent, compared with 6 per cent for 1974. ICAO said that this probably reflected the continuing recession in most countries.

Figures for years dating back to 1966 and excluding the Soviet Union showed yearly rises ranging from 6 per cent in 1971 to 19 per cent in 1967. China is not covered by the statistics.

More Americans Staying Single, Report Discloses

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP).—The institution of marriage apparently is faring poorly with young Americans. More are remaining single, and those who do marry are divorcing or separating at higher rates than in the past, the Census Bureau says.

A census report released yesterday on marital status and living arrangements in the United States in the first half of the 1970s also showed a continuation of trends toward a greater number of families headed by women and more children living with single parents.

Based on its nationwide annual survey, conducted last March, the bureau said the number of persons between 25 and 34 years of age who never married has increased since 1970 from 2.9 million to 4.2 million. The number of persons in that age group heading their own household almost doubled, from 915,000 to 1.8 million, the report said.

As a result, the number of persons in the young-adult age group living away from their parents' homes rose from 582,000 in 1970 to 1.2 million in 1975, the study said. It reported that the percentage of young adults living alone increased from 21.2 per cent of all 25-to-34-year-olds to 28.5 per cent in the five-year period.

To Prevent Infiltration

British Anti-Guerrilla Forces Will Be Sent to North Ireland

BELFAST, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The government announced today that it will send a contingent of the Special Air Service regiment, trained in anti-guerrilla tactics, to reinforce the army in Northern Ireland.

The SAS men, trained to operate behind enemy lines in small groups, are expected to be used in south Armagh in a bid to stop IRA teams crossing the border from the Irish Republic.

The move came as Britain began shuffling troops reinforcements into Northern Ireland's "hardcore" areas and a group of clerical men sought ways to prevent a further increase in sectarian killings.

Where 10 Died

Prime Minister Harold Wilson ordered 650 men of the army's Special Air Service, normally held in reserve in Britain for NATO action, into south Armagh, where an IRA splinter group massacred 10 Protestants Monday.

Those murders were in revenge for the killing of five Roman Catholics Sunday.

In London, Mr. Wilson summoned home Merlyn Rees, his chief minister in the province, for the second time in 24 hours and then called in Conservative party spokesmen to brief them on the security situation.

Mr. Wilson met with deputy Conservative leader William Whitelaw, a former secretary for

Northern Ireland, and Airey Neave, the party's current spokesman on the province. Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher is visiting the Middle East.

To Prevent Reprials

The government said that the additional troops, backed by a mobilization of part-time militiamen, were aimed at preventing any new reprisal by Protestant gunmen against the Catholic community.

A group of four Protestant clergymen, who mediated with the Provisional IRA in calling a cease-fire a year ago, met in Belfast to consider if they could again intervene to defuse the rising tension.

At the same time, delegates to the Ulster Defense Association, umbrella organization of the Protestant paramilitary groups, gathered in Belfast for an emergency meeting to consider calls for an all-out campaign against the Provisional IRA.

Clare Barr, one of the UDA's chief spokesmen, said, "So far, no decision has been taken to start open warfare. But paramilitary commanders are putting pressure on us to go after the IRA."

Power-Sharing Plan

UDA officials said they expected to convince the rank and file to suspend calls for action at least until Monday. The government then is due to announce a power-sharing plan, it hoped would be acceptable to both Catholics and Protestants.

U.K. Fails to Go Fully Metric By '76 as Originally Planned

By Harry Trimborn

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Britain has failed to achieve its 10-year goal to go fully metric by the end of 1975.

It will take an estimated five years more before the old imperial units of the mile, the quart and the pound and their subdivisions are completely replaced by the kilometer, liter and kilogram.

Much of British industry, which is heavily dependent on export sales to a world that is mostly metric, is already largely converted. The failure lies largely in the consumer field and in pockets of small industrial and business firms.

Many seem to be waiting for everyone else to take the final steps that would complete Britain's voluntary conversion program, launched in 1965.

Basic Foodstuffs

Part of the problem is the failure of the government to enact enabling legislation that would permit changing weights and measures from imperial to metric on many consumer items, including such basic foodstuffs as butter, margarine, tea and cooking fats.

Then there is the resistance and suspicion of Britons that slow government change. An official of the Metrication Board, an advisory group set up in 1969 to coordinate the change-over, said:

"The chief problem is on the consumer level. There is obviously in every citizen's mind basic resistance to change, and the British are exceptionally good at resisting change."

A middle-aged housewife put it another way: "I am used to buying a half-pound of butter

and a pound of tea. So why should I change?"

Because of such views and the lack of government action, the 82-store Safeway supermarket chain, an affiliate of the U.S. company, is doing nothing about metric conversion.

"We stick to the old imperial units in our meat and produce department and in some other departments," said Graham Ellis, a Safeway official. "With our canned and packaged goods there is little problem, since these items are generally marked in both metric and imperial by the producer or manufacturer."

Ronald Baden-Hellard, a metrication consultant, placed the blame elsewhere. He declared in an article in the journal *Management Review and Digest*:

"Much of the resistance has come from (company) managers, perhaps because the real benefits have not been considered. Costs, the fear of the unknown and of losing the knowledge accumulated over a lifetime have all contributed to the inertia established by the government and continued by management so that the position is now one of low-profile chaos."

The 50-member Metrication Board used even stronger language in its latest annual report. "Looking back over a period of four years," it said, "there is no doubt that there has been a lack of resolution and courage on the part of successive past governments in relation to metrication."

The board was especially critical of the government's failure to select "M-days"—cutoff dates for many important metrication targets, such as in energy and road signs "however prolonged."

Government officials deny there is any systematic slowdown in conversion, but concede that it ought to be speeded, especially in view of Britain's commitment to the European Economic Community to phase-out imperial by the end of 1979.

Stumbling Block

The chief stumbling block appears to be a 1963 law that requires the government to reject any move to exclude imperial units in favor of metric. Repeal or amendments of the law would require an act of Parliament, and talks are now under way among government, industry and business leaders to draft a new law for submission to Parliament during the present session.

Yet three previous attempts in Parliament since 1970 to make metric compulsory were defeated, although metric has been in use in Britain for trade and commerce since 1899.

Britain's conversion thus far has been taken under "statutory instruments" which are roughly equivalent to administrative orders in the U.S. government.

Smith Meets Nkomo For 2d Day of Talks

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 7 (UPI).—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and black nationalist leader Joshua Nkomo met for formal constitutional talks today, their second meeting in two days.

A joint statement issued after the three-hour session said the two men would come together again tomorrow. It said the talks were "constructive" but gave no details.

Political party sources said the main stumbling block to be overcome was the insistence of Mr. Nkomo, who heads the Rhodesia-based faction of the African National Council, on immediate black-majority rule. Mr. Smith wants a power-sharing government to protect the interests of the country's 270,000 whites.

Cosmos-788 Launched

MOSCOW, Jan. 7 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-788 today, Tass said.

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MARY BLUME

Director Claude Chabrol's American Campaign

PARIS (UPI)—As middle age spreads, the firebrand cineastes who revolutionized French film in the '50s are cautiously turning toward Hollywood.

Louis Malle intends to make his next film in the United States, and François Truffaut has expressed his readiness to make a Hollywood film if the right one comes along. While no one claims to have spotted Jean-Luc Godard confabbing with a shiny-suited agent in the Polo Lounge of the Beverly Hills Hotel, Claude Chabrol—whose "Le Beau Serge" is generally considered the first nouvelle vague feature film—has embarked on a carefully planned American campaign.

Right now he is shooting his first English-language picture in Paris. Next, he'll venture on to Kansas City's St. Petersburg-Cannes Express with Julie Christie. "And after that, I should be ready to work outside France," Chabrol says.

"One must go slowly because other French directors have gone to Hollywood and fallen on their faces. They've fought the system. What one must do is swim with the current."

Chabrol's metaphorical water wings as he takes the plunge are his wife, Stéphane Audran, who first acted for him in 1958, and who plays the wife in his current film, and Jean-Pierre Cassel, who plays her lover (Cassell unflinchingly gives to French philandering a charm it regrettably lacks off the screen). The script is adapted from a French novel by Lucie Fautou, and his French film reflects Chabrol's long fascination with middle-class behavior: "Folies Bourgeoises."

But while the book was an

intense drama, Chabrol has made it into a sardonic comedy with fantasy sequences, and its characters are those old friends from the days when Hollywood filmmakers came to Paris with dollars to burn: an American writer and his secretary, played this time round not by Audrey Hepburn and William Holden, but by Ann-Margret and Bruce Dern.

Chabrol is a stocky, owlish man with the comfortable look of someone who has devoted much of his spare time to good food.

After the neo-realism of his nouvelle vague films, he went through a commercial period. Chabrol has been called a cynic, to which he has replied: "I don't really know what cynicism means. Perhaps it's because I laugh at myself and if you laugh at yourself people think you are laughing even harder at them, which isn't true."

The world he has depicted most successfully for some time is the comfortable French bourgeoisie and he has specialized in so to speak turning up the flagstones in the patios of their residences secondaires and showing the slimy creatures and violence that lurk below.

"I love blood in films," he has said. "I detest petty criminals, but what I love is razors cutting throats in an atmosphere extrême et distinguée."

Marks Break

Fearing perhaps that Chabrol is mocking them and having decided he is as bourgeois as his subject matter, French critics have been unkind of late, which explains Chabrol's westward glance. "My last films have been more appreciated outside France

and I go where I am loved," he says.

"Folies Bourgeoises," despite its title, marks Chabrol's break with the French middle classes. "I am liquidating the bourgeoisie entirely," he says. His recent pictures have been almost rigidly geometrical with their triangles of middle-class characters inevitably named Hélène, Charles and Paul. There is no Hélène and no Paul in the new film, and no Charles. "They have nothing more to say," says Chabrol. There is, however, a Charlie—Charlie Minerva, and she is played by Ann-Margret.

"This is a fantasy. Yesterday I got shot and today I become one of these girls and start dancing around," says Ann-Margret, sitting straight-backed and obedient in the Crazy Horse Saloon, while the chorus line kicks, sometimes in unison, to a playback song.

Ann-Margret, filming between nightclub engagements at Las Vegas and Miami, is the quintessential trouper, full of grit and touchingly eager to please:

"It makes me feel so happy to have people enjoy what I do. In films, my relationship is with my director and costar. I'm happy when I can please them. I thrive on it. I feel like I'm accomplishing something, contributing."

Never taken seriously as an actress until "Carnal Knowledge," Ann-Margret will next be directed by Alan Arkin in a comedy in which she plays a bumbling housewife. She says she enjoyed making "Tommy" with Ken Russell. "He's a very demanding man, but I like it." She says that since Russell took an average of 15 takes per shot, what

she learned most from him was self-control, a quality she seems already to have in abundance. "No," she says, "I mean *major* self-control, like this." She grips the table until her knuckles are white, smiling sweetly all the time.

Ann-Margret got Chabrol's script while working in Lake Tahoe. "I was thrilled when I heard Bruce Dern was in it," she says. "He's terrific. He's untamed."

Nude Shots

Bruce Dern was standing between takes in an elegant gray pinstriped turtleneck (the American writer he plays is a younger Harold Robbins). The day before, he had had to appear nude in front of 105 people. It required 11 takes, but Chabrol allowed him to keep his shoes and socks on.

Since his film debut in Kazan's "Wild River" in 1960, Bruce Dern has kept a remarkably lucid eye, not only on the rate of attrition among his briefly boosted and now-forgotten contemporaries, but also on the way Hollywood treats its own established figures. He has never recovered from the way Kirk Douglas was snubbed when he directed "Poseidon" in which Dern played a small part:

"It was an interesting little Western. It wasn't a great movie. But for a man who's done the time he's done and who's been the driving force behind so many movies—no one was home when it came time to distribute his movie. I was shocked, and I don't use the word lightly."

A lithe runner, who does 10 miles a day even in Paris and beat the American record for 35-year-olds in the mile and half

Claude Chabrol and Ann-Margret, who stars in the French director's first English-language film

Roger Corbier



mile in 1974, Bruce Dern is interesting, intelligent, and finally, after such roles as Tom Buchanan in "The Great Gatsby," on his way. He will next make John Frankenheimer's "Black Sunday," about a man who hijacks the Goodyear blimp for the Black September movement, and he just finished Hitchcock's "Family Plot."

Remarkable, perhaps, but what a long wait although Kazan and Lee Strasberg had warned him it would happen. "They felt I had something unique but they indicated to me that it would take me 15 years to become a mature screen or stage personality. I didn't believe it. It was a shocking thing to hear from two father figures."

The lean years were spent partly by teaching acting in Hollywood—"It was a helpful experience as an actor and also a kind of substitution for the kind of

adulation I didn't get as an actor"—and by playing whatever he could. Occasionally, he made a mistake. "It didn't help when I killed John Wayne in 'The Cowboys.' I shouldn't have done that."

Now he's overworked, still wary and, as Ann-Margret says, untamed. "Untamed? I think I probably am, but I've had the shit kicked out of me for 18 years. I'm not shy and I'm outwardly unafraid, but I've been to the playground," Bruce Dern says.

On the Arts Agenda

Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century is in Paris with seven ballets, including his new "Notre Faust," which runs through Jan. 11 at the Palais de Chaillot. After that the troupe moves to the Palais des Congrès with "Pit Sola PH" (Boulez) and "Ce qui s'amour M'A-Dit" (Mahler's Third Symphony) from Jan. 14 to 20, then from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1 with a program that includes "Le Sacre du Printemps," "Songs of a Wayfarer," "Faust," "Al, Vous Dites-Je Maman" and "Sérénade à la Mort."

Janacek's "From the House of the Dead," in a new staging by Günther Beumert, will enter the repertoire of the Bavarian State Opera in Munich on Jan. 16. The cast includes Hans-Günter Nöcker, Claus-Haaken Ahnigh, Herminia Ester, Benno Kusche, Helma Lindahl, Fritz Uhl, Wolfgang Brühel and Helmut Melchert. The set and costumes are by Lenz Beyer. Performances also are scheduled for Jan. 17, 20, 25 and 30.

Wobbe's "Der Freischütz" have a new production at the Hamburg State Opera on Jan. 17 with Markus Janowski conducting. Götz Friedrich as the stage director, and with sets and costumes by Günther Schneider-Stemmen and Albrecht Mees. Judith Beckmann will sing Agathe, Gabriel Fuchs the Annchen, Gerd Brönne will be Max, Kurt Moll the Kasper and Harald Stamm the Hermit. The production replaces the planned staging of Bernd Alois Zimmermann's "Die Soldaten," which has been delayed until next season as a result of the recent fire that destroyed most of the company's sets and has caused an extensive revision of the season's repertoire.

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Poor States Seek Greater IMF Aid

U.S., West Germany Reportedly Opposed

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Finance ministers from 20 countries met here today in an attempt to resolve differences between rich and poor nations over the lending policies of the International Monetary Fund.

Developing nations were seeking a substantial increase in the amount of money lent by the IMF under easy repayment conditions. But several industrialized countries, including the United States and West Germany, are expected to oppose demands for an increase.

The major battle over increased lending is not expected until tomorrow because of other work facing the ministers, who report to be both poor and rich nations.

U.S. Noncommittal
While American officials admitted privately that the United States opposed an increase in IMF lending, they were remaining publicly noncommittal.

"We will wait to hear what the developed countries have to say," U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon said before entering today's meeting.

Ministers and technical experts from 24 of the developing countries have been meeting here since Monday to try to work out a common position on the lending issue Monday to present at the formal sessions of the IMF's Interim Committee.

Issues Outlined

Among the issues being considered today was an increase in quotas proposed by the IMF's executive board. Quotas, which will be increased by one-third, represent the amount of money each of the 128 IMF members pays into the fund and also determine a country's voting power and borrowing ability.

The ministers will also have to approve new amendments which would legalize the present system of floating exchange rates, abolish the official gold price and permit the sale of some of the IMF's gold.

Developing countries were expected to oppose a move by the United States for early introduction of new rules allowing the IMF more freedom in using the currency of its members in non-trading operations. At the same time, countries can effectively block the use of their currencies with gold by the fund.

At its opening session this morning, the Interim Committee elected Belgian Finance Minister Willy de Clercq as its new chairman. He will replace former Canadian Finance Minister John Turner, who resigned in September.

Headley Urges Cooperation

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 3 (AP).—Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, said today that with a little give on both sides, the IMF can increase its total lending programs by nearly \$6 billion in 1976.

Most of the money would be available for lending to poor and underdeveloped nations, Mr. Healey said.

If agreement is not reached at meetings being held here, and the financial programs are delayed for several months, there could be a considerable transfer of funds to other countries, he said at a news conference.

Mr. Healey left little doubt that the United States presented a major stumbling block to agreement on a package of IMF lending programs, especially an expansion of the fund's regular lending facilities.

"There is considerable reluctance by one large industrial country," he said.

Representatives of the developing nations now say they want the IMF to "repeal" the overall amount of credits that might be available for developing countries over the next year or 18 months.

The group also wants the IMF to ease further its lending rules for "compensatory financing" loans to countries with short-term economic difficulties related to declines in world commodity prices.

U.K. Stock Prices Set a 2-Year High

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Share prices on the London Stock Exchange rose to their highest levels in more than two years today.

The Financial Times industrial index closed at 389.8, up 5.2 points from yesterday's close. The index last hit the 380-level on Nov. 21, 1973. The 1975-76 closing high was 384.8, set on Jan. 2 of this year.

Brokers said that there was a good deal of institutional buying, but that activity was not frantic.

Leading issues were mostly higher, but below their best levels of the day. ICI gained 2 to 343 pence, Unilever gained 6 to 454 pence and Metal Box was 2 higher at 292.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Fiat Output Fell in '75; Exports Rose

Automobile production by Fiat totaled 1.15 million units last year, down from 1.35 million the year before. Exports rose, however, to 563,500 units, or 49 per cent of total output, from 500,750 units, or 45 per cent of the total in 1974. Fiat says that it had the most success last year in the U.S. and West German markets, where sales had increased 40 and 22 per cent, respectively. Fiat also claims to maintain its position as the company with the largest share of the auto market within the EEC, in terms of units sold, with 13.5 per cent of the total.

Auto Talks Open in Tokyo

Officials of Chrysler of Australia, the Australian government, Toyota Motor and Nissan Motor began a three-day meeting in Tokyo Wednesday aimed at forming a consortium to produce four-cylinder engines for Australian-assembled Japanese cars. The Australian group, headed by Ian Weber, president of Chrysler of Australia, includes representatives of the Australian Industrial Development Corporation. The talks center on the use of Chrysler's idle Adelaide plant to produce the engines. A Nissan spokesman says a tentative plan calls for the establishment of a consortium involving Chrysler, AIDC, Toyota and Nissan with a total capital of 100 million Australian dollars (about \$126 million). Nissan and Toyota are interested in the project because the Australian government's customs policy favors the use of more Australian-made components in imported cars assembled in Australia.

Ashland Sees Higher Profits

Ashland Oil expects earnings in the first quarter ending Dec. 31 to probably surpass last year's record of \$140 a share. Fiscal 1975 earnings are expected to exceed \$5 a share. Executive vice-president John R. Hall says many of the recent events which adversely affected the earnings outlook for the petroleum industry could force more emphasis on earnings from downstream operations and should permit Ashland to significantly improve its earnings.

N. Korean Project in Difficulty

Construction work on a \$113-million petrochemical complex in North Korea is being hampered because the country is unable to honor its financial commitments, sources at the French companies involved in the project report. The contract for the project was awarded in 1972 to a group of European companies led by Societe Chimique de France. Work on the project is continuing, but a Speechim official concedes that the group is negotiating with the North Korean authorities in a bid to iron out certain "difficulties." Last October major creditor nations from Western Europe and Japan met in Paris to consider North Korea's request for a moratorium on its debts, estimated at the equivalent of some \$430 million. Although no decision was taken, creditor nations—France, Japan, Italy, West Germany and Sweden—reportedly said they would "reconsider" their policy of export guarantees to North Korea. North Korea was hit badly by the fall in certain commodity prices, especially iron and zinc, the country's two major foreign currency earners.

Disclaims Desire to Run Anyone Out of Business

GM Seeking Bigger Share of U.S. Market

DETROIT, Jan. 3 (AP).—General Motors is recovering from two of the worst years in its history and is spending billions of dollars redesigning its cars to keep, and possibly enlarge, its majority share of the U.S. auto market.

"We want all the business we can get," bluntly declares GM chairman Thomas A. Murphy. "Cars are sold one at a time and we try to plan for every sale."

As far as anyone in Detroit can tell, that is not just idle talk. In the process, it is provoking an epic auto market battle, sending its rivals scrambling for stop-gap defenses and long-term counter strategies—some of which could alter the roles of Detroit's four auto companies.

GM executives maintain that they have no desire to run anyone out of business; they say they have not even set an official target for how much business they want. But a once private and now very public "slogan" circulated among top GM executives provides at least an informal clue; among other things, it calls for a 60 per cent GM share of the domestic-made auto market in 1976.

Sales Snap Back

When asked, officials play down the figure, but GM is already grabbing up more of the market. While all auto sales are improving, GM's seems to be snapping back.

Its recent 54-per-cent share of U.S.-make sales is up sharply from as low as 44 per cent in early 1974 when the gasoline shortage scare caused the public to spurn GM's gas-guzzling big cars.

Four of its five car divisions now offer seven different subcompact cars; before only one subcompact existed. Its Cadillac division got a \$13,000 luxury compact, the Seville, and this fall GM introduced the smallest and most economical U.S.-made car of all, the 40-mile-per-gallon Chevrolet.

Bolder Strategy Set

In a second, and even bolder, strategy GM next fall will begin introducing a series of restyled, slimmer-down and more economical versions of its larger cars.

Such a vast and rapid restyling program is putting intense pressure on other makers. For one thing it threatens to give GM a big head start in the marketplace because of the long lead time needed by anyone trying to design and build catch-up models.

But more important, the multi-billion dollar costs are enormous—and Ford Motor, Chrysler and American Motors have nowhere near the financial resources of GM even if they wanted to duplicate all of its moves.

"GM may reach more than 60 per cent of the market by default just because the other guys won't be able to keep up," says Joseph Lippi, auto analyst for the Wall Street firm of Dean Witter & Co.

Predictably, GM's rivals, although hard pressed, do not buy

that Lee Iacocca, Ford's president, says that it's just a GM battle cry. If they got 60 per cent, our share would go down, but Chrysler and AMC would practically have to go out of business—something he says just will not happen. (Recently, Ford had nearly 39 per cent of the domestic market, Chrysler over 13 per cent and AMC about 4 per cent.)

U.S. Is Suing Chrysler

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The government charged Chrysler Corp. in a civil suit today with installing substandard emission control equipment on some 1974 Plymouth Valiants and Dodge Darts.

The Justice Department said 42 of 296 engines inspected by the Environmental Protection Agency and the California Air Resources Board were not in compliance with the standards. Chrysler had submitted a certificate stating that the engines used in the nearly 49,000 Valiants and Darts produced were in conformity with the standards.

The suit asked that the court penalize Chrysler \$10,000 for each substandard vehicle. A department spokesman said if the court granted the request the penalty might total several hundred thousand dollars.

No attempt to determine how many in the entire production run were substandard is contemplated, the spokesman said, noting that at the moment only 42 such vehicles are known to exist.

"The point of the suit is to get the manufacturer's attention," the spokesman said. "We're not trying to murder them financially."

According to the complaint, the vehicles in the inspection sample were equipped with improper distributors, carburetors, exhaust gas recirculation valves and orifice spark advance controls.

French Retail Sales Up

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP).—Retail sales in France increased 13 per cent in value to over 400 billion francs (about \$80 billion) last year, but only 1.8 per cent in volume, according to official provisional figures published today.

Lack of Snow Endangers Russian Crop

Mantle of Protection Against Frost Missing

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP).—Reeling from its worst grain harvest in a decade, the Soviet Union is now facing winter weather problems that pose difficulties for the 1976 crop.

The agriculture newspaper Rural Life reported yesterday a lack of snow cover in many areas of the country. With cold weather moving in, the threat of winter kill to planted grain increased.

The newspaper report on the unfavorable weather did not directly sound any alarm, but said snow cover "had completely disappeared in Byelorussia, the Baltics and almost the whole Ukraine."

The newspaper spoke of "once in a decade" shortage of snow in the western part of the Russian Federation and Byelorussia. The winter wheat planted in the fall is supposed to start growing and then go into a dormant period protected by snow from killing frost.

But in some of the snowless areas, temperatures during the past few days have dropped to around minus 20 degrees centigrade.

"I think they have some problems," said one Western expert who pointed out that in many areas the winter grains got off to a poor start because of dry weather.

Winter kill always is a problem for the Soviet Union and on the average 15 to 17 per cent of grain planted in the fall fails to survive.

Officials have indirectly conceded they got only about 137 million tons of grain last year, the worst harvest since the 121.1 million metric tons harvested in 1955 and nearly 80 million tons below target.

There also is a shortage of feed grains and some large-scale slaughtering of beef animals and poultry.

While winter weather problems are still only developing, it was considered too early to predict a poor 1976 harvest. According to available information, the Soviet farmers met the official target and planted about 35 million hectares of winter grain.

Stocks Gain in Near-Record Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—An aggressive demand for stocks, fueled partly by a reduction in the bank prime interest rate, mushroomed into near-record trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Prices closed higher for the fourth consecutive session, although late profit-taking trimmed part of the gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 6.85 at 3 p.m., closed with a gain of 7.57 at 888.68. At its best level of the session it broke out above the 900 level, bringing on some profit-taking, brokers said.

Volume totaled 33.17 million shares compared with 31.27 million yesterday. Today's volume was the third highest on record and the highest since March 4.

Analysts generally attribute the rally to indications that the economy will continue to improve. They added that a continuing large number of block trades indicated active institutional buying.

Cleveland Trust kicked off the latest cut in the prime rate by reducing it to 7 from 7 1/4 per cent. Most major banks remain at the higher level, but there is speculation the trend towards the lower rate will become general over the next week.

Xerox, which lost 1/8 at 82 3/4, said earnings from continuing operations in 1975 were down modestly from 1974's restated \$4.28 a share. Chairman C. Peter McCollough said that revenue increased about 15 per cent.

In 1976, he said, the downward earnings trend is expected to continue, at least in the early part of the year.

National Semiconductor, one of the most active issues, advanced 3 5/8 to 42 5/8. The company reported higher 12 weeks net.

Dentsply fell 2 to 32 3/4 after saying the previously proposed offer to acquire all ordinary shares of AID International not already owned by Dentsply had been withdrawn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP).—Several major bank holding companies, faced with new, broader disclosure requirements, have delayed their annual stockholder meetings by up to a month or more.

Citicorp, Chase Manhattan Corp., Manufacturers Hanover Corp., Bankers Trust New York Corp. and Chemical New York Corp. have pushed their meetings into late April from their usual March or early April dates.

J.P. Morgan & Co. and Charter New York Corp. have not rescheduled their meetings yet but may still do so.

Spokesmen for the various companies said the additional time was needed to meet expanded financial reporting requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The SEC's disclosure requirements cover broad areas. Only today, for example, did the SEC indicate that it would not require the banks to write the value of New York City securities down to market value.

But the agency is calling for them to disclose their holdings. In addition, the SEC has asked banking concerns for more detailed information on loan losses, foreign operations and on earning assets.

The new reporting burdens also will cause a small delay in reporting earnings publicly for 1975's fourth quarter. Most New York area holding companies say those reports probably would not be available before mid-month. Frequently, such reports are available in the beginning of the month.

In Washington, the SEC also proposed a new rule that would require all companies registered with it to disclose concentrations in any securities holdings.

The proposed new rule, which is open for public comment through March 31, would require a footnote in financial statements if the aggregate investment in securities of an issuer exceeds 5 per cent of stockholders' equity.

The proposal defines "issuer" as a state, municipality or other political subdivision as well as a corporation.

The commission specifically invited comments on whether 5 per cent is the "appropriate size test."

The proposal calls for disclosure of the name of the issuer, the book value and the current market value for any security in which a company's investments are concentrated.

The New York City disclosure guidelines particularly affect banks that hold large numbers of city notes and bonds of the Municipal Assistance Corp. The requirement would apply only if the book value of such securities totals more than 10 per cent of stockholders' equity.

The financial report would have to disclose the total cost and carrying value of the securities held at the end of 1975 and the income of such securities recorded in 1975.

In addition, the cost and carrying value of securities issued by New York City, MAC, or other securities issued or guaranteed by New York which will mature within three years, should be identified separately, the SEC said.

"This disclosure reflects the fact that New York City has encountered an acute financial problem which has required certain emergency measures," the SEC said.

Prime-Rate Cut Spurs Investors

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Smith, Barney & Co.	Société Générale	Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque	Société Séquanais de Banque
Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)	Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes - U.B.A.E.	
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Iran, Japan Set To Expand Trade

TEHRAN, Jan. 3 (AP).—Iran and Japan agreed today to exchange goods worth \$6.8 billion a year and they broke a long-standing impasse in plans for construction of a joint petrochemical plant and oil refinery.

The deal, which calls for trade to reach \$15 billion a year by 1980, includes Japanese purchases of Iranian petroleum.

The agreement was announced after two days of talks by Iran's Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Eshaghs Ansari, and Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry, Toshio Kuroki.

They told a news conference that Japan had agreed to help build a \$1.6-billion petrochemical complex and a 500,000-barrel-per-day oil export refinery on the Persian Gulf. Iran will finance \$870 million of this project.

A 1,200-kilometer high-speed railway between Tehran and Mashhad, major housing projects, construction of department stores and establishments of new electronic industries were among other projects agreed upon.

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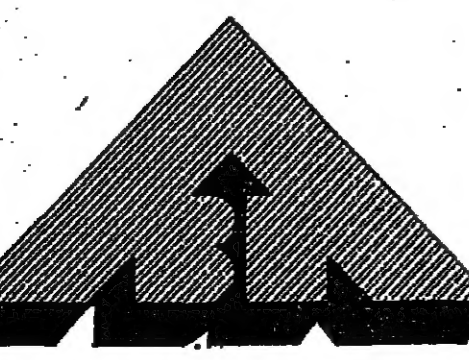
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